THE EXHIBITION.

Secret Expenses of the Centennial Commission.

Will the Board of Finance Publish the Facts?

POLITICS AND THE SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1876. The exhibition at Cincinnati has eclipsed temporarily the Exhibition at Philadelphia. Politics are more far-cinating for the present than art and manufactures. There is a conspicuous absence of politicians from the grounds and adjacent hotels, and though this makes no grounds and adjacent hotels, and though this makes no difference in the pecuniary receipts it causes a perceptible decrease in the attendance. The politicians of Philaiciphia constitute a large proportion of its population, and their familiar faces are missed from the Art Gallery, the Prois Freres restaurant, and the hotel perches, where they are used to sip mint juleps around small tables and discuss the Russian Malachites, the Corliss engine, the approaching nomination for sheriff—republican, of lourse, for a democratic sheriff is an extinct anims, ike a Pterodactyl or a Jabberwock—and wander "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." The absence of those festive personages casts a kind of gloom over the Exhibition. They are all at Cincinnati, and when I saw a democratic statesman all alone, upon a hotel porch to-day, lookingin a depressed way at the sunset, as if it were an em-blem of his party, I thought of Marius at the ruins of Carthage, or Mark Twain and Lord Byron in the Colosseum. Sunset Cox has written a very fine book about the Rumors of Congress, but he omitted the greatest joke of all, that his party had been out of power in that body for over twelve years. The Har-transt Glub, by going to the Cincinnati Convention, has sone a great injury to Lauber's restaurant, and all the beer saloons are willing to put their flags at half-mast. beer saloons are willing to put their flags at half-mast another effect of the republican party exhibition upon his international show is that the first question asked of risitors in the afternoon was, "What is the latest nows rom Cincinnati?" The different nominations and the manner in which they were received were posted on the telegraph bulletin boards, and there was disappointment expressed by the friends of Blaine that the motion for an immediate tennial grounds was that this repelse might be "good for the republican party" but was "bad for Mr.

The Exhibition and the campaign will go on to-gether, and will end about the same time. It is difficult to say which will command the most attention. In some respects the great lair will not be unlike the canvass. The gravest issue of the latter will be that of personal honesty and fitness of the candidates, and the most important question of the former concerns the integrity and character of the management. The policy of silence in respect to the differences between the United States Commissioners and the Board of Finance has already failed. Both parties are now desirous to cover up the facts, but too much has been already published. That there was a great quarret for authority and the control of the money invested no one can deny, and this caused the Board of Finance to submit the question to a large number of the best lawyers in the country. The Commissioners also took the ablest legal advice. These opinions, of course, were not obtained without considerable cost, and yet it is now claimed that there never was any dispute of importance. But this denial comes too late. Everybody knows that there has been a quarrel and that there has since been a compromise, and the "bottom facts" are demanded by the public.

WHAT THE PUBLIC HAS A RIGHT TO KNOW. The public has certainly a right to know what the Soard of Commissioners is costing the Exhibition. The principal questions asked by the Board of Finance were whether the Commissioners had any legal right to demand compensation, and whether they had any authority in making appointments, &c. The answer was "No" But now the stockholders and the States and the people are informed that all past disputes ture differences of opinion are possible What focs this mean? Only that the Board of Finance has consented to give these useless Commissioners com-pensation, although the highest legal authorities say entitled to be paid or they are not, and the public have a right to know what de-usion the Board of Finance has made. The public have also a right to require a statement of the money that has already been paid for the support of the Commissioners. There is apparent reason which justifies the suppression of these figures. The American people want nothing done meanly in connection with the Centennial celebration, but they do wish everything done above board. If the expenses of the sommission are concealed much longer there will be

The appurtenances of artificial locomotion within the grounds, thus far confined to the narrow gauge railway and the rolling chair concern, have received an accession in the shape of a curiously constructed elevated railway, now in operation, which connects Horticultural and Agricultural balls. This air line seems at first glance, to have but one rail, while the engine nd car are both split half way up the middle, and, in this dangling position, seem to be very nicely balanced.

Still the visitor would hesitate long be
fore disturbing the centre of gravity by stepping on to one side of the car if he did not Sall the visitor would besisted tong before disturbing the centre of gravity by steppine on to one side of the ear of the did not look still more closely and denoter two after raily, bout four and half sets below the central track, and torming with it a text and on the lower tide tracks for ground wheels revotre, there necessities tracks for ground wheels revotre, there necessities to track for ground wheels revotre, there necessities to the contribution of cars on ground racks. The lower part of the locomotive which uses rosary engines and an ordinary bursal to the secondary of the locomotive which uses rosary engines and mortions to the characterisates of the upper tracks preents most of the characterisates of the upper tracks preents most of the characterisates of the parent best in the parent desired to represent the presenger car is nice half above and half believe the parent, but is resemble noticed possessed to see the parent but and the presenger of the compared to a strip of the presenger of the compared to a strip of the presenger of the compared to a strip of the compared to a strip of the presenger and weight 9,000 pounds. The charge for a important present the most of the local presengers and weight 9,000 pounds. The charge for a minute to pouriest present the most of the compared to a strip through the air on this precipit rail to the varieties of the pour present them to the compared to a strip through the air on this precipit rail to the varieties of the pour present them to the compared to the varieties of the pour present them to the compared to the varieties of the pour present them to the compared to the varieties of the pour present them to the compared to the varieties of the pour present them to the compared to the varieties of the pour present the compared to the varieties of the pour present them to the compared to the varieties of the pour present the compared to the varieties of the pour present the compared to the varieties of the pour present them to the compared to the varieties of

the brilliant rays of the lantern will dispet the darkness by night.

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FREE ICR WATER POUSTAIN.

The ceremonies of dedication of the free ice water fountain erected by the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Fennsylvania at Beimont and Fountain avenues, within the Centennial Grounds, were held this afternoon. In pres uting the fountain to the Grand Worshipful Patriarch of Pennsylvania, who received it on behalf of the Order, Mr. Louis Wagner, chairman of the Centennial Committee, stated that the fountain had been erected by the Sons of Temperance as their contribution to the Centennial celebration as illustrating the principles of the Order. He related the history of the movement for erecting a fountain, and said the building, the fountain and the water are here to testify that the temperance folks have done their part, and here enter a protest against the use and sale of intoxicating iguors on the Exhibition grounds.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch, S. K. Fellon, of Philadelphia, then raised the flag of the Order, bearing the words "Love, parity, fidelity," over the structure, declaring that nothing could better illustrate and demonstrate the utility of the temperance principles. Mr. F. M. Bradley, of Washington, D. C., G. W. P., of the work, declaring that the free ice water fountain was the most forcible and practical protest against the sale of intoxicating drinks on the grounds that the maje of that in all the Centennial buildings no discovery of the fact that the Anglo-Saxon race could subsist without using intoxicating liquors. This, he said, was made known about fifty years 250 by the establishment of a temperance society in Boston, which was quickly followed by the formation of another in England. Colonel G. B. McCabe, of Virgina, and J. W. Manning, of Ontario, also addressed the assemblage.

CNYENNIAL NOTES.

of Oniario, also addressed the as-embrage.

The windmill of 1776, located in Agricultural Hall, will be formally opened to-morrow alternoon.

United States Senator Sherman arrived in town to-day and is stopping at the Trans-Continental. He visited the Exhibition and registered at the Ohio build-

ing.
Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, is expected to arrive
here on the 20th inst.
The military band attached to the Brazilian frigate
Nichiowich, lying at this port, will sevenade the Brazilian Commissioners at their pavilion to-morrow after-

zilian Commissioners at their pavilion to-morrow alternoon.

The British Commissioners have invited the Judges of Award to a reception at the British pavilion, Saturday afternoon from one to three.

Mayor Stokley has established a police station on Girard avenue, above Forty-first street. Captain Hines, who was detailed to command the police force in the district lying in the vicinity of the Centennial grounds, has 286 men under his direction, with facilities for utilizing the police force of the entire city.

Of the total admissions on Wednesday (42,213), 29,812 were paying visitors. Receipts, \$14,206.

The bench show of sporting and non-sporting dogs, September I to 5th, will be divided into fourteen classes, under nine sets of judges. Complete regulations have been prepared by the Department of Agriculture and advertised by the Department of Information.

The American Society of Civil Engineers continued their meeting to-day in the Judges' Hail, passing the day in a discussion of the Mississippi River Jetty aystem and other subjects of interest, after which they adjourned sine dis.

OUR COMING GREAT FESTIVAL.

GRAND PERPARATIONS FOR THE NATION'S ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY-ADDRESS OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Centennial Celebration Committee was held last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Colwas got hat evening as the fine. Avenue hotel, con-onel Rush. C. Hawkins presiding. Unanimity and en-thusiasm marked the proceedings throughout, and the indications are that the forthcoming demonstration under the auspices of this patriotic organization in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, will be the grandest and most imposing ever wit-nessed within the limits of the Empire City. Conspicu-ous among those present last evening was Mr. Thurlow ous among those present last evening was Mr. Thurlow Weed, whose wise suggestions met in every instance with the heartlest recognition. The main object of the gathering was to receive the reports of the various subcommittees chosen to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the occasion and the carrying out of the proposed colossal programme.

tion and Invitations, reported that an invitation had been extended to Charles Francis Adams to deliver the ration, but that, owing to a prior engagement, he was

reluctantly compelled to decline.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, had, however kindly consented to deliver the oration in the Academy of Music, and the Rev. Dr. Adams would offer up prayer. Mr. William Cullen Bryant had written an ode for the occasion which would be delivered with appropriate aurroundings. General Dix had accepted an invitation to preside at the meeting. General Shalor, Chairman of the Committee on Pro-

cession, Illuminations, Decorations and Folice, read a very encouraging report of the prospects of the parade The co-operation of all the available military had been requested, and the replies in overy instance were exceedingly gratifying. Repre-sentatives of the Irish, German, Italian and Cuban societies had signified their earnest desire to participate in the great demonstration. The Mayor would also take great interest in the proceedings, and The report of the sub-committee on illuminations was also very gratifying, and, together with that presented

tee on Pinance; Paul Goepel, Chairman of Committee General Alexander Shaler was unanimously elected Grand Marsonl for the occasion, and after the transac-tion of some routine business the meeting was ad-journed until Thursday evening next.

FRENCH WORKMEN'S DELEGATION.

Two French gentlemen residing in New York, Measura L. C. De Montainville and E. Sternheim, have inaugurated a movement by which the French workmen's delegation to the Centennial Exhibition will be greatly entertained and practically benefited. The arrangements of the New York Reception Committee, so far as they have gone, contemplate a hearty reception of the delegation and their kindly treatment while here. These two gentlemen have, so to speak, supplemented the action of the Reception Committee by waiting upon a very large number of the manufacturers of this and the adjoining States and getting them to issue an invitation to the French workmen's delegation to visit their respective manufacturies, adding to the invitation the assurance that they will aid them in every way to come to a proper judgment with regard to the present state of the manufacturing industries of the United States. A very large number of the first manufacturing houses of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, &c., have signed the invitation. Besidea being a sincere piedge of the spirit of amity in which the French workmen's deputation will be received, this invitation will go far to disappate the notion at one time current in France that the coming of the French delegation was looked upon with distayor on this side of the Atlantic.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE CONCLUDING SCENES OF THE ANNUAL EX-AMINATIONS-THE DEPARTURE OF THE GRAD-UATES-MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIA-TION-THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-THE NE-CROLOGY OF 1876-THE CADETS IN NEW

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 15, 1876. The greater number of the visitors who have atand the spacious parade ground, as well as the bal-conies and parlors of the hotels, present a contrast of and overcrowding that marked the last three or four days. Many of the graduating class left yesterday make the opening hop at Cozzens' Hotel last night a repetition on a small scale of the gay gathering at the adet ball. After the trying orderl of the examinations, to say nothing of the four years' course of studies, the emancipated cadet naturally desires to seek in the pleasures of home life, that relaxation and free-dom to which he has been so long a stranger. It was dom to which he has been so long a stranger. It was therefore amusing to see how quickly he got out of his uniform and douned the sober garb of the civilian, which distinguishes him from his late comrades and fairly relieves him of those disciplinary forms which West Point regulations exact from the soldier students.

THE ANNUAL MERTING OF THE ALUNS, to take part in which General Sherman remained over at the Military Academy until this afternoon, was attended by forty nine members of the association.

tended by forty nine members of the association, among whom were graduates of classes from 1819 to 1875, the roll being called by years.

The meeting was held in the chapel of the academy and was presided over by General Daniel Tyler, of Philadelphia, who graduated in 1819, and is the President of the Alumni Association for the current year.
Prayer was offered by the Rev. James Forsyth, D. D., I.I. D. the chaplain of the academy and professor of ethics, in which he invoked the divine blessing on the present and absent members of the association, after which the graduates gave their attention to the delivery

General Tyler delivered a short and pithy oration, in General Tyler delivered a short and pithy oration, in the commencement of which he stated that he did not believe in long speeches, especially on an occasion of social reunion like the present. He reminded his hear-ers that they had assembled to pay their annual tribute of leve and respect to the country that had educated them to the profession of arms. The representatives of the past, the present and the future of the army were there, forming the links of the unbroken chain which connected the days when, as he remembered it, the candemy was in its infancy, to the present day of her development and success. The progress of their Alma Mater was ever onward and upward as her history showed. Many eminost men who have attained fame in their maturer years have graduated fame in their maturer years have graduated at West Point in the early days of the institution of the Military Academy, and in their success every graduate might take a just pride as having participated of the same fountain of knowledge. As he stated in his opening rounarks, he believest in short speeches, and, indeed, would prefer to join in a hearty laugh over the recounting of some youthful frolic than to listen to a kolemn review of the past. Dwelling forcibly on the duties imposed on graduates by the conditions of their education and associations, General Tyler concluded his brief address by saying that in the army honor should go hand in hand win intelligence in consummating the great work imposed by the duty they owed to their country.

The address was concluded a mid great applause, and the routine business of the meeting was proceeded with in regular order.

The Secretary read the death roll of the year, which includes the names of many well known army officers.

the routine business of the meeting was proceeded with in regular order.

THE SECROLOGY OF '176.

The Secretary read the death roll of the year, which includes the names of many well known army officers. The following is the list in the order of den.ise:

E. B. Carling, of the class of 1868.

George W. Desher, of the class of 1868.

George E. Pickett, of the class of 1868.

George E. Pickett, of the class of 1854.

R. H. Archer, of the class of 1852.

Gurden Chapin, of the class of 1851.

Soth Eastman, of the class of 1851.

Soth Eastman, of the class of 1867.

Charles E. Norris, of the class of 1867.

Charles E. Norris, of the class of 1851.

Alvan C. Gillem, of the class of 1851.

Charles H. Morgan, of the class of 1857.

A. L. Magilton, of the class of 1854.

Richard B. Lee, of the class of 1854.

Samuel Gill, of the class of 1854.

Samuel Gill, of the class of 1854.

McC. M. Hammond, of the class of 1856.

Paul Dablgren, of the class of 1856.

Rolchard W. Hill, of the class of 1850.

Henry Middleton, of the class of 1850.

A. J. Macomb, of the class of 1850.

An of the class of 1850.

And t

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

The condition of Commodore Vanderbilt was unchanged yesterday. He sat up for a few hours and stated that he felt very comfortable.

On the authority of one of the counsel of Mr. Vanderbilt, who has acted in that capacity for a score of years, it is stated that all his affairs are so arranged that matters will go on precisely as at present in the event of his death. He has taken no personal interest in stocks for the past five years, and the direction of affairs after his decease would show no change whatever as far as the stocks in which he is interested is concerned.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A seventeen-year-old daughter of Rodgers Street, living near Clermont Mills, Hartford county, was brutally murdered this morning by a youth, shout her own age, employed on the place. He was arrested by the neighbors, but before the Sheriff had arrived hung THE OREGON ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1876.
Later returns from the Oregon election show that the republicans and independents to the democrats in the Legislature, rendering the election of a United States Senator by the democrats doubtful. The Oregonian, of Portland, claims that the State is now republican by a considerable majority, more republicans than democrats having been elected in the recent election, and thinks the chances are good for a republican majority at the fall elections. SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1876.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE CALDWELL DESPATCH—FRESH EVIDENCE OF ITS BOOUS CHARACTER-THE MATTER TO COME UP WHEN MR. BLAINS IS IN HIS SHAT AGAIN.

Fresh evidence is said to be in the hands of Proctor Knott's committee, showing that the Caldwell cable message of June 1 is spurious, and that Sickels, Caldwell's former business partner, and now a broker in Wall street, has been in some way imposed upon by the supposed confirmatory cable despatch of June 2. The committee would, it is further said, have made this evidence public last Monday had Mr. Blaine been on the floor of the House, but as they stand they will not give it out until Mr. Blaine is back in his seat

YORK, IN PAVOR OF APPROPRIATING THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE FOR THE BELIEF OF MEDCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN WHO SUF-FERED DUBING THE WAR.

There was a session of the House to-night for consideration of the Geneva Award question, the subject being discussed at length by Mr. E. R. Meade, of New York. He took strong ground against the claims of business men, who were really the final and eventual losers in that dark hour for our commerce when Con-federate cruisers intercepted and made havoc with our vessels and cargoes. The inducement to seek a foreign flag was great and many years must elapso before that commerce, which is our lawful right, is re-stored to us. The few remained true to the flag in faith of its ultimate success and restoration of its insurances, largely increased rates of freight, failures of insurance compenies, disturbance in business arrangements and delays in collecting insurance make up a partial list only of the diffiwhile the other class of claimants which appear to lore us as insurers grew rich, as it were, out of the nation's distress. He argued the conclusion was inevita-ble that to those who were "the sufferers," who sus-tained the nation's flag and the national honor, belong the first and highest consideration, not only in the past, but as a promise in the future, to follow the exthe gallant marine, once the chief pride and resource of our country.

SLAVEHOLDING AMERICAN CITIZENS-THE BILL FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION BEPORTED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, having in charge the bill to prevent American citizens abroad holding slaves, reported through its chairman, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to the full commit-tee to-day, and the bill, as amended, will be reported to the House at an early day. The amendments do not alter the original bill materially. GOSSIP OVER AN APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESI-

DENT-THE CIVIL SERVICE IDEA IGNORED.

A good deal of gossip has been occasioned here this A good deal of gossip and been obcasioned here this evening by the appointment of D. L. Pitney to be Superintendent of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Dr. Porter. The appointment is made by President Grant, without reference to the claims of the Deputy Superintendent, who would have been the selection of Secretary Bristow, according to the civil service and reform programme. Pitney was the be-kkeeper of the late banking firm of

The rumor is again affort, doubtless in connection with the appointment over Mr. Bristow's head of the new Superintendent of the Treasury, that Secretary Bristow has tendered his resignation

SENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1875. THE RELENAP IMPEACIMENT-NO FÜRTHER

PLEADINGS TO BE FILED BY DEFENDANT-A SUBSTANTIAL ACQUITTAL CLAIMED IN THE DECISION OF THE SENATE ON THE JU-RISDICTION QUESTION BY LESS THAN TWO-

General Belknap's counsel, after a full consultation have concluded to decline putting in any further plea to the articles of impeachment agreeably to the order made upon them at the last session of the court. This, rather by an enforcement of the order already made, requiring them to proceed with the trial upon the plea of "not guilty," which the Senate tteelf will put in for them. They will, however, file a paper to-morrow in which their reasons for declining to plend further are substantially set forth. They take the ground that General Belknap is already substantially acquitted, loasmuch as the Senate has failed to assert by two-thirds that he is im-peachable. The fact that he was or is an officer within the meaning of the constitu-tion being denied by more than one-third of the body, and that fact being an essential element of a legal connection be cannot be convicted, whatever may be the opinion of the Sonate on other facts of the case. Nevertheless, the counsel say that they will be ready for trial on the 6th of July, and, though their client has already been acquitted, and that he will be acquitted again. They think he ought to be spared the trouble of going through the sedious branch of the case. They have taken out subponess for 197 witnesses.

Among them are Generals Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, Scoffeld, Ferry and Hancock, together with others holding positions in the army, heads of bureaus and staff officers, also the principal post traders and Schators and Representatives in Congress who procured their appointment, and Schuyler Colfax, Noyes, of Ohio, and A. H. Laffin, of New York.

Many of the parties are in California, New Mexico, Wyoming, Dakota, Utah and New Orleans. The impeachment managers have aummoned twentyone witnesses, including Mr. and Mrs. Caleb B. Marsh and Generals Custer, McDowell and Hažen.

THE EXPLORATIONS BY HAYDEN AND OTHERS AN APPROPRIATION FOR THEIR CONTINU-

before them Professor Hayden, Major Powell and Lieu-tenant Whoeler, in relation to the explorations and surveys made by them west of the 110th meridian and the necessity of continuing the same. The committee have decided to recommend an appro-

priation for keeping up surveys by these officers, but have reduced the appropriation in each instance about thirty-three per cent below the estimates.

AN EXTRADITION CASE IN BOSTON.

Frederick and Waiter Moore, arrested under an extradition process, were to-day dircharged by Judge Lawell after a hearing in the United States District Court. They were charged with the murder of Louis Martel in the suburbs of Montreal last winter.

A COLORADO MURDER.

A DESPERADO KILLS A PRACEABLE MINER.

[From the Denver News, June 10.]
Aftively and latal shooting scrape occurred at Grant,
Park county, last Saturday. Ike McClain, while drunk,
shot at John Kene, the built missing its mark. This
cocurred in a room at the hotel. Kane ran out of the
house, closely followed by McClain. After running
some distance. McClain fired a second shot, the bulg some distance McClain fred a second shot, the bull passing through Kane's right lung and killing him intantif. The murterer bounded into the saddle on his horse and rode rapidly down the road. Four citizens, armed with guns, mounted animals and went in hot pursuit. They soon came up with McClain and commenced firing, one of the shols killing his horse under him. Thus dismounted and tkely to be killed next, McClain throw down his postel and surrendered. He was derivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Park county. McCrain is a drunken desperado, who has been feared as a dengerous character for years past, Last summer, during one of his drunken tautrums, he entered the notel at Grant, drove the people out at the

TRAGEDY AND MUSIC.

ERNESTO ROSSI PATS A VISIT TO A CORRESPON-DENT OF THE HERALD-NEW POINTS IN HIS OMEO-HIS YOUTH AND PIRST ACQUAINT-ANCE WITH SHAKESPEARE—IN FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMANY AND SOUTH AMERICA-OPINIONS OF RISTORI AND BACHEL-MISS GENEVIEVE WARD'S MEG MERRILIES-COST OF A QUILDHALL EN-TERTAINMENT-ART IN A PALACE AND ON

LONDON, June 3, 1876, "Please, mum, here's a card, and the gentleman's a vaitin' down stairs." I took the card. "ERNESTO ROSSL

handmaiden to show the gentleman up, and straightway appeared the Italian tragedian who has given English ritics more food for digestion than they have had for many a long day. PRELIMINARY—REPLECTIONS.

Rossi likes Americans, and it is easy to like those who like us. Rossi is very frank, very intel-ligent and talks extremely well. He has suffered from the climate ever since he came to Eugland, but his voice is now in far better condition than when he made his début; and if he had first appeared as Romeo instead of Ham-let he would have been much better treated by the have nover seen any one in it as satisfactory as Rossi. He makes two points that are original and effective. When, in the balcony scene, Juliet is about to leave for the last time, she impulsively waves to Romeo a white scarf that had been previously wound around her. The scarf is long enough for Romeo to reach; seizing it, he kisses it passionately in lieu of its loved mistress, and clings to it until Juliet, terrified at fear of discovery, withdraws it and disappears. The effect is electrical. The second point is in the last act. After taking the poison Juliet's tomb. As he lies there, almost insensible, Juliet awakes and goes down stage, dazed, unconscious of her situation. Romeo, meanwhile, revives and makes his way up the steps to take one long, last look at his bride. His amazement at finding the body gone is powerfully depicted by Rossi, who, on discovering Juliet in the distance, is transfixed at what he supposes to be an apparition.

WHEN JULIET SPEAKS Romeo rushes to her arms, and you can well imagine how stirred the audience becomes by this perfectly new rendering of a well worn seene. This is decidedly the best point I have seen Rossi make, but my knowledge of him as an actor is limited to three parts-all Shakespearian.
THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

But I am keeping Signor Rossi at the door, while I am discussing his Romeo, which is hardly polite. Some people need a deal of ice breaking before they haw into fluent conversation. Life being short and art long, such people are a great trial to one's feelings; but Ernesto Rossi is not of them. In five minutes he was plunged in an analysis of the Anglo-Saxon character, drawing shrewd deductions from personal observations; but as I much prefer to have clever men and romen talk about what they know better than any one elso-themselves-I asked for a bit of PERSONAL HISTORY.

"You want me to talk about myself," said Rossi, in very good French. "How monotonous! But if you will, you will. As you know, I was born in Florence; as you don't know, I was intended for the law and was sent to the University of Pisa. But my heart was dedicated to the stage and—don't be surprised to your great author, Shakespeare, upon whom I had been brought up I may say that I learned Shakespeare by ear, my grandfather telling me daily the stories of his plays pefore I knew how to read. He had a passion for Shakespeare which I inherited, and when a child I turned my heroes and heroines into Marionnettes. Leaving Pisa, I went upon the stage and began in comedy, for I do not think any actor can become eminent in tragedy who is not a fino comedian. See what comedy acting is required in Shakespeare. The tragedian who is without the tragedy element declaims passages which should be given colloquially; hence in Italy we insist that an actor shall learn his profession "all round." Many a time have I acted in comedies with Ristor. Ah, what a genius is hers! Great in tragedy, she is even greater in comedy, and every night wo'd invent new "business" and make new points. What pleasure it was to act with her, and, Mon Dieu! what a beauty! The outline of her mouth and chin was simply perfect.

"Constantly atudying Shakespeare, I determined to produce him in Italy. Our great actor, Modena, made the attempt years before, but the times were not then ripe for the innovation. I lived in better days, and though I was obliged to do a deal of fighting, I wen the battle. To-day Shakespeare is wonderfully popular in my country. My first Shakespearian role was Hamlet. Then came Macboth, afterward Othello. Since then I have added Romeo, King Lear and Corriolanus to my repertoire. I brought out Othello at Milan in 1856 to prove the superiority of Shakespeare over Voltaire. After denouncing its or great Englishman Voltaire went. some emment in tragedy who is not a fine comedian

"On going to Spain I found there existed the greatest possible prejudice against Shakespeare, owing largely to the adverse criticism of an eighteenth contury writer named Muritor. Having read Shakespeare in French he called him a fool and impaled Haniet on the point of his pen. How do you suppose he translated

largely to the adverse criticism of an eighteenth contury writer named Muraior. Having read Shaxespeare in French be called him a fool and immaied Hamiet on the point of his pen. How do you suppose he translated

To be or not to be?

Exter o son exist?

To exist, physically, or not exist! Finding that my path would be particularly thorny I gave some Shakespearian lectures at the Athende, in Barcelona, previous to my appearance on the stage, and, taxing Morator in the Athender's best to prove to the Shakespearian lectures at the Athender, in Barcelona, previous to my appearance on the stage, and, taxing Morator in the Athender's best to prove to the Shakespearian representations were a penniod success. In other and the Athender's best to prove to the Shakespearian representations were a penniod success. In other time, and my Shakespearian representations were a penniod success. In other time, and my Shakespearian representations were a men Janeton of all dramatic authors.

"To WHICH BOUR DO I GIVE THE PREVENENCE!"

"All it would be difficult to say. All are different; all appeal to artistic sympathy. Were you to ask which latigued me the mest I should any Macbeth, ast it calls forth emotions which are not natural to me. Hamlet is so human that I feet every line of the text. I could be capable of the passion of Romeo, the jeniousy of Othelio (the murder of Desdemona excepted), but Macbeth's crimes are not such as I could be capable of the passion of Romeo, the jeniousy of Othelio (the murder of Desdemona excepted), but Macbeth's crimes are not such as I could be capable of the passion of Romeo, the jeniousy of Othelio (the murder of Desdemona excepted), but Macbeth's crimes are not such as I could be capable of the passion of Romeo, the handsome English actress, came to me saying, "I have watched your periormance of Romeo and an bewildered regarding the balcony scene. Either you are silveng or I am and I don't know which." Let us go over the text., I rapied, and go over it we did. I found that she dealarmed inste

with fires lighted and steam generated what alte is there but work?

is there but work?

COST OF THE GUILDHALL RECEPTION.

How much do you think the Guildhall reception to the Prince of Wales cost? Sixty thousand pounds sterling (\$300,000). So says a great "city man" who ought to know. Faucy how rich the city of London must be when it can expend \$300,000 an one evening seniertainment without question and without remores! I believe that this little bill has not been considered worth mentioning in print. What a tid-bit it would be for that palladium of liberty, the American reporter, and now his English cousin throws away his opportunity!

Apropos of little bills Millals, the great English painter, has just put up a house for himself in South Kensington at a cost of \$200,000. Art is not always a beggar. It delights my sout to see it master of a grand house, though is Millals' case the architecture might be improved.

I saw Edmund Yates driving in Hyde Park recently behind a cupital pair of horses, and I said to myself, "If that is what the World is coming to, let us all be men of it." In addition to the hat of the period Mr. Yates' head was crowned with a nimbus of prosperity. It was very becoming.

THE GUILLOTINE

A MAN BUILDS A CHOPPING MACHINE-APPLIES A SLOW MATCH AND CUTS OFF HIS HEAD.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]
LAPAYETTS, Ind., June 11, 1876. James A. Moore, aged about thirty-five, living on a farm near the Farmers' institute, about fitteen miles in this city last night. He leaves # wife and three in this city last night. He leaves swife and three children. No cause is known for the deed. The manner in which it was accomplished is perhaps unparalleled in horrid ingenuity. He come to the Lahr House Saturday, said he was perfecting an invention, and would probably stay a week, but would visit his home Monday, and prepaid his bill till that time. He called at the machine shop of Harding & Soas, had a large new broadaxe and two bers of three inch wide by one inch thick iron, sixtoen inches long, which he had riveted to these bars in the shape of a handle to an axe, he had a system of wooden bars eight feet long, the extreme end of which was lastened to a cross piece secured to the floor by hieges. The axe was raised and held to its morely perpendicular position by a double cord fastened to the wall. Between the cords stood a candle, arranged so that when the candle burned down to the cords it would burs them off and the axe fall. Where the axe would strike he placed a small box, open on one side, in which when found, was his head, with some cotton, which had been chloroformed. His chin was held up from his neck by a stick run across tae box, through holes on either side, holding his head firmly in position. He was strapped tightly to the floor, rendering it impossible to move. It is supposed that he set his axe, lit the candle and strapped himself to the floor, put his head in the box with the chloroformed cetton, and was probably insensible when the axe fall. The axe and fixings would weigh about fifty pounds, and would iail a distance of from ten to fifteen feet. His head was completely severed from the body and the axe buried in the boards beneath.

STABBED BY A MADMAN.

DR. GEORGE COOK, OF THE BINGHAMTON (M. Y.) ASYLUM, ASSASSINATED.

[From the Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser, June 12.] This morning's Rochester Democrat has the following:- "Our citizens were much excited by a telegram ing that Dr. George Cook, President of the Brigham Hail Insane Asylum, was dangerously stabbed in the face and neck, in the foreneon, by a patient named

Hall Insane Asylum, was dangerously stabbed in the face and neck, in the forencon, by a patient named Benson, and that his condition was critical from loss of blood. Dr. Moore, of this city, was telegraphed for and left on the 3:25 P. M. train, and when he arrived Dr. Cook was dead.

"From what we have been able to learn of this and affair, the man Benson was a farmer living in Onoudage county, and was brought to the asylum a few weeks since and placed there for treatment. He was not considered a very dangerous patient and seemed to be getting along quite well under the treatment of that excellent institution. Benson seemed to have been impressed with the idea that people were trying to poison arm, and had got the impression that Dr. Cook was endeavoring to administer the poison.

"Yesterday morning the Doctor, in making his usual rounds among his patients, met Benson in his reem or in one of the halls. Benson immediately struck the Doctor in the neck and face with a knife. Help was soon at hand and physicians summoned and strong hopes were enterlained for a time that the wonned would not prove intail. All that medical and surgical skill could devise were brought to bear in the case, but failed, and the Doctor died account five P. M.

"This will be a great loss to Canandaigua and the surrounding country, as Dr. Cook was well known and highly esteemed. He was a brother of Colonel Robert D. Cook, of the Canandaigua Hole. He leavas a wire and three children, one son and two daughters. His against the stack on the Poctor, as it was found to the above, that Benson had evidently prepared the knife for the stack on the Poctor, as it was tound to have been recently sharpened, and he had wourd cloth or paper around the handle so that be could retain a firm hold of the instrument of death."

Dr. Gook was born in Cayuga, town of Aurelius, in this connety, and was a first cousts of Horace T. Cook, Cunty Treasurer of this county.

A NOVEL SHIP.

[From the Portland (Me) Press.] More than six years since a New Brunswick farmer, build a vessel in which to take his family to Australia He went to St. John and there visited a shippard for schooner. Returning home with a few tools and a bool on navigation, he worked all the time he could get days and studied, with the aid of his wife, his "navigation book" evenings. At the end of six years his vessel was completed. During the spring freshets he floated the crait down to st. John. At that time he had expended every dollar he could raise, including the proceeds of the sale of his farm. Mr. Pomeroy, an American shipper, saw the crait, and finding that it was an object of curiosity, advanced the money for an outfit and chartered her to take to Philadelphia. The craft is said not only to be a great curiosity in point of construction, but has numerous inventions never before seen on a vessel of any kind, which Mr. Draper, the backwoods builder, has a whed out himself. Draper has chartered his vessel for three months in order to get the means of taking his family on a trip to Australia. The vessel is of about fitty tous burden. She is expected here every day, and will remain in the first portion of the process of the several days.

A BOY BRUTALLY CLUBBED.

HOW SOME POLICEMEN EXCEED THEIR DUTY-THE VICTIM DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Frederick Rehwinkel, a youth of sixteen years, re siding with his parents at No. 288 Mulberry street, is in such a critical condition from a clubbing received five weeks ago at the hands of Officer Thomas Mitchell of the Fourteenth precinct, that the doctors fear he may

ployed in his father's barber shop at the number stated, strolled down Mulberry street, stopping near stated, strolled down Mulberty street, stopping near the corner of Jersey street to watch a number of boy; pitching pennies and playing marbles. On his approach they entered the yard in the rear of No. 7 Jersey street. Rehwinkel followed, but did not participate in the game. Soon Officer Mitchell came ug through the entry way and they scattered, leaving Rehwinkel, who, being unfamiliar with the place, found his retreat cut off. As the officer idvanced he strack him on the leg with his club. The boy darted away and ran into No. 13 Jersey street, pursued by the policeman, who caught him on the tup floor. Here the model officer again struck him with his club, this time on the head, inflicting a severe scap wound. Then dragging him by the coat collar to the first floor he clubbed him on the head and legs several times and showed him into the street, ordering him to stay away from there is future. Relawinkel, almost unconscious stangered home and washed the blood from his face and clothex.

After the pain had somewhat subsided he doternined to say nothing to his father about the afthir, as he had been cantioned to avoid the locality. For three days succeeding he was stek in bed, but still kept his secret. On the lourth day he was visited by Dr. Wolfkin Smath, of Second avenue, near Tenth street, to whom he complained of palms in the head. The dector, on examination, found wounds, and asked him if he had been beaten, but he still dection? I wanty-third street, where he was examined by Professor Clark. The boy then explained how he came by his injuries. Since that time he has been under the care of the Professor, who looks upon his condition as critical as he infinks the brain has been affected. The boy has lost fully thirty pounds since being beaten. Although abie to be about the house, he is very weak and emananed. Prior to the clubbing he had never boun il a day. The limate he has been being beaten. Although abie to be about the house, he is very weak and emananed. Prior to the clubbing he had never boun il a day. the corner of Jersey street to watch a number

A TALE OF REIFENBURG'S.

Herman Relienburg, a Belgian, residing at No. 18
Washington atreet, disappeared on Teseday night last,
his wife sileges, with his little son, Lows Herman
Frederick, aged four years. Mrs. Relienburg teses
some harm has come to the child, as the says Bergan
has made two different attempts to potton humself an
has iltreatened to kill the child. Bhe says be up
habitual drunkard. Herman is a shink same